SATURDAY OCTOBER 4, 1879.

Grand Triumph of the McCulloch Bill. The most disgraceful exhibition which the Readjusters make of themselves when fix the entire blame upon Governor Holli- skirmishing for the colored vote. pay and the Conservative party. They everything was thrown into chaos, and all of his body, was completely out of sight! proper plans of readjustment were rendered impossible.

Now, the glaring falsehood of these assertions and pretensions of the Readjusters is In the first place, the bill was not intended on its face, and by its 5th and last section,

as follows: 5. Nothing in this act shall be construed compromise their legal rights; it being the intention of the General Assembly, by the provisions of this act, to relieve the present financial emba: rassments of the State, with a purpose to secure an adjustment of the public debt, with the consent of the creditors, if practicable, and without discriminating between them, upon fair and equitable principles.

So that this boasted BARBOUR bill was no adjustment at all, and its cunning authors knew it could not have been made one by any process of law or additional legislation. It was only claimed to be intended as a temporary "relief to the (then) financial embarrassments of the State," and finally to "secure an adjustment of the public debt, with the consent of the creditors, if possible." The BARBOUR bill, therefore, was nothing but a temporary and ingeniously-devised piece of political jugglery to deceive the people; to keep the question a constant bone of agitation for personal ends, and finally to swindle the creditors of the State out of both the whole principal and interest of their just

passed that Governor Holliday would not and that if he were to sign it, it could not his arrival at home he canted indignantly sign such a lawless and unsatisfactory bill, possibly supersede or evade the funding about them all. No man then discoursed law of 1871; and they knew, too, that the more nimbly about "bloated bondholders," creditors would never accept such a worthless and ineffectual "compromise" of their just and legal claims under the recognized decree of the highest court of the State. The boasted BARBOUR bill, therefore, like

the Bocock-Fowler bill, would have been a dead failure, whether signed by the Governor or not; and after the BARBOUR bill was vetoed the Readjusters had ample optunity for adopting some other law of readjustment which would have readily met the sanction of the Governor, and, what was still more important, the approval and acceptance of both debtor and creditor. complish, or even attempt, any such desira. for these things, but went immediately to But the Readjusters entirely failed to acble result, and the whole question went cut adrift the one-legged Confederate, over to the last session of the Legislature without any readjustment.

Now, let us take these superficial and worthless attempts at readjustment, as practiced by the leaders of that party, and see how they contrast with the honest, permaaccomplished by the Conservative party of was huge. His abuse of him was unqualified. nent, and acceptable work of readjustment the last Legislature, and assisted by the Look at this paragraph, a sample of the devery best material among the Readjusters. They introduced and passed the McCul-

LOCH bill by a more than two-thirds vote, and it was signed by the Governor. Even the bias of their feelings in favor of any had his Excellency vetoed it, no doubt it man, though he be a personal friend, who two-thirds] vote of the Legislature. This the negro, FOR HE IS SURELY LIKE THE SERfraud or passed by any deception. It was BITE THE HAND THAT FEEDS HIM."-Stovall intended as a fair and permanent readjust- in '76. ment and to be acceptable to both the debtor | It is a "corner" for STOVALL. What'll and the creditor. Its title is "An act to he do? say you. Well, from General JAMES

attempt. peals to the Supreme Court can never be By no means. He has the still greater Virginia to follow their lead.

Mr. Hunter's Letter.

the Agitators?

McCulloch bill. Thank heaven for honest earthly ground of apology or excuse.

for its perusal. He takes a statesmanlike to principle. In these latter days there view of the questions involved. He in- have been such things as gross inconsistendulges in some reflections which we com- cy in principle. There have been some mend to the attention of those who have cases which suggested that the public indigmade so much of his letter of last year.

parts of Mr. Huntzer's letter which we do that such indications displayed a forgetfulnot endorse. He seems to have favored ness and forgiveness of the Virginia peoanother scheme; yet he is candid enough ple for what in other days was generally reto admit that the McCullocu bill is a better garded as the greatest crime in public life. mode of readjustment.

Read the letter.

ANOTHER CONFESSION OF DEFEAT,-The Marion Patriot and Herald, a red-hot Agitators' organ, thus talks: "These political Jesuits [Conservatives]

when they will realize that it would have violating his openly-declared opinions in a increase of taxation. been better for them to have bad a mill. matter of principle, will be given thoroughbeen tetter for the matter of principle, with the given thorough stone tied around their necks and the people can never to have engaged in an unboly crusade against the rights of the fisher of the fisher and the people. They know that falled may be the faller means political death; and we know that success means something and we know that success means something will surely come, or come down in the pine lands of Michigan.

In the tierest, I did not say, nor do I believe that mitted, would be easy.

In the content to the the people can never to have entropy like that.

In the tierest, I did not say, nor do I believe that where the people can never to have entropy like that the people can never to have entropy like that.

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-OF READJUSTMENT HAT DROFF

We appounced some weeks since the return from Europe of Mr. STOVALL, tobacconist, of Henry county, who intrepidly entered upon the most unconsidered and erratic canvass that we remember any young driven to the wall and compelled to admit man with tolerable promises to have protheir entire failure in any plan of readjust- creded in. As if he had not undertaken ment, though in full possession of the Le- more than he could well accomplish, he vengislature for two years, is their attempt to tured to copy WILDIAM MAHONE'S artifice in

In that he made a calculation fully as erimpudently claim to have settled the whole roneous as that of the ostrich, which, having debt question by the passage of the Bar- hidden its head in the sand, was so stupid BOUR bill, and as impudently assert that as to think that his nether part, which is by Governor Hollidar's veto of that bill out of all proportion greater than the rest In 1876 a disturbance arose in Dan-

ville in which there were some ugly indications amongst the laborers there. Some excitement was caused, and Mr. made marifest by every fact connected with STOVALL was amongst those most highly the Barbour bill on its passage and defeat. wrought into indignation. He fell into invelghing bitterly, and taking the to be one of readjustment, and so declares view that it was intolerable that the colored twisters and screwers should be interrupting a business that had proved to bim very lucrative, and he fell to berating as compelling the creditors of the State to them through the newspapers (rather an unusual mode of getting at them), and wrote them rapidly into disrespect, and even disrepute, amongst newspaper-readers.

Under the sharp criticisms of Mr. Sto-VALL they suffered as much as they could for awhile. Mr. STOVALL afterward went

to Europe. Before going there he was always classed with the community of honest debt-payers. On that subject he was swearingly emphatic and "prospectively oathical." He was a warm friend of the debt settlement; avowed his determined fidelity to the object of a final and permanent arrangement of the long-agitated question.

Mr. STOVALL left Virginia to cross the Atlantic a most emphatic advocate of the honest settlement of the debt question between the debtor and creditor. But sad was the change that came over the spirit of his dream in foreign land; this, it is supposed, was chiefly wrought through things that came across the water from his home not by anything he saw or heard there. Even the fast horses and fine entertainments and eleers knew very well before the BARBOUR bill gant dresses were things more admired than censured and more envied than abborred by him, notwithstanding that upon "funders," and "broker bill."

He leaped vauntingly and blatant into the ring a candidate for the Senate from Henry and Patrick counties against Colonel PENN, the gallant and able lawyer and one-legged Confederate soldier, and made a full share of noise for a young tobacconist of little experience, a reasonable amount of money, and

a great deal of vanity. To our friend the matter of being pledged to the debt settlement seemed to be no trouble. He never asked for a document or sought information to strengthen his views in favor of the debt settlement after his return home. He had no further use

But here comes a hitch. MAHONE had exploited the scheme of wheedling the unsuspecting colored man, and STOVALL knew that he had dreadfully abused that man. There was the rub. What was to be done, thought be. His offence against the African nunciation heaped upon him by STOVALL:

"I do sincerely hope that the people of all classes will turn their back on Radicalism and its leaders, and not longer listen to would have been made a law by another even so much as courts the popular vote of PENT THAT WOULD STING THE WARMING McCulloce law was not founded in any BOSON, OR THE FEROCIOUS BEAST THAT WOULD

provide a plan of settlement of the public A. WALKER he sought escape by saying debt," and not, like the BARBOUR bill, a that a white Radical named FERNALD had temporary subterfuge to delude the people hired a negro to burn his (STOVALL'S) facand cheat the creditor. To make it entirely tory, and he had denounced negroes therevalid and successful it was provided in the for. "This is too thin." Mr. Stevall had bill that as much as \$8,000,000 of the bonds | had no right to denounce negroes for a susshould be funded before the 1st of Janu- picion such as that; but more than this, ary, 1880; and the most pleasing fact is STOVALL, raised amongst negroes, knew now announced by the Second Auditor that | them sufficiently to have satisfied him that more than that amount is already funded; they were or were not worthy of the deso that bonest readjustment can no longer nunciation that they were not to be regardbe defeated or checked by the rotten faction | ed as the serpent to sting the breast that of Agitators now engaged in that infamous warmed them, or bite the hand that fed them. This he said, and had no ex-This is doubtless the crowning triumph cuse for so saying, on account of the man of the campaign, and is a "finisher" to FERNALD. AL, no, that won't do. If justhe party of political tramps led by Ma- tified before going to Europe, STOVALL, no longer a plea in their case; boasted ap- it, and fall to worshipping the Africanmade available in their case, and before the offence of not only denouncing the negro, ides of November we predict there will but expressing his preference for the Chinia should welcome the Chinese and expel on to another field of labor. the negro. That is an offence the African What will the Agitators say now? Mr. | charged that the negro burnt his factory, | Treasurer funter comes out unequivocally and that Fernald bired him to do it. This for the McCulloch settlement. His letter makes Fernald his inveterate and unflagappears in another column. He has been ging enemy, and his modes of exploiting in favor of the bill from the beginning, and his hate to Stovall's disadvantage have surprised that Mahone & Co. did not claim | been actively employed. But independent it as their work. Will Mr. HUNTER's name of this, how can STOVALL, without any hereafter be quoted upon every stump by change whatever in facts, eat his own words, and, without explanation, proceed Not an officer in the Capitol is left to the at once to oppose the McCulloch law, and in convention on the 11th of October, for Agitators. The Governor, the Lieutenant- assist to throw Virginia into general dis-Governor, the Attorney-General, the Su- turbance and discord, and bring that comperintendent of Public Instruction, the munity whose thrift had so recently blessed Auditor, the Second Auditor, and, last but him with increase and consequence into

Mr. STOVALL has encountered the danger Mr. HUNTER's letter will repay the reader of committing such an act of faithlessness nation therefor showed something like tole-We need not add that there are some ration; but it is a great mistake to suppose The public censure indeed has not in late years been as vigilant and severe as in other days, but, thank Gop, the public mind is becoming greatly enlivened on the matter, ris and Dr. E. G. Boothe from Bellefonte more taxes. If so, there was nothing for it and in a short time, rely upon it, the man district. who seeks public honors at the hands of the people, after forfeiting his solemn word and

mrg Index Appeal thus speaks e Peter General Killo's defence of the McCuloch bill in his able speech in that city: One of the ablest and most learned explanations of the McCulloch proposition that has been made in this city was delivered at the Academy of Music by Attorney-General Field. Rising superior to obscenity, profaulty, and every species of blackguardism, he discussed the question in all its aspectslegal, moral, and social—and made a very happy impression by the dignity of his manner and the courtesy of his language. What a suggestive example for small-fry politicians! They should learn that polecats are considered bad companions, and are assoclated with only by their own kind.

General Logan. The Destructive organ in this city having asked who General Logan was, the Petersburg Index-Appeal answers the question

very satisfactorily, as follows: The Whig inquires who General T. M. logan is. We can tell it somewhat of his bistory. Entering the army as a mere boy at the beginning of the war, he attained by merit at the age of twenty-four the rank of brigadier-general. Though a South Carolinian, he shed his blood at least twice on Virginia's soil. He was an officer in whom General Longstreet placed implicit confidence, and if anything more need be known of his name in this connection, ask General Burnside of the man who commanded the skirmish line when he was forced to retreat to the fortifications of Knoxville.

Colonel Lovell.

The Loudoun Mirror passes the following just encomium upon Colonel LOVELL, the nominee for senator for Frederick, Clarke, and Warren:

The nomination by the Conservatives of the counties of Frederick, Clarke, and Warren of Judge John T. Lovell, of Warren, as their candidate to represent them in the next Senate of Virginia, shows the good sense of the Valley people. Judge Lovell gates for the last six years, and no people more faithful representative. A gentleman of clear head, sound judgment, and spotless integrity, and in the present crisis by electing him with as much unanimity as was shown in the body that nominated

Mr. Tilden Interviewed.

The Washington Fost has interviewed Mr. TILDEN. He denied having made any remarks against the southern people as to outrages or other things. He added :

"I can say that I have not taken any steps to secure a renomination by the Democratic that I do not contemplate taking any meat before it is offered. I am credited with having an agent in every voting-precinct present basis. throughout the United States, and with This, I su many more equally absurd devices, to secure that which I do not seek. So far as artificial debts that may be due the sinking the article referred to is concerned, it is a fund, the literary fund, and the free fabrication and a forgery, and that I may say and that you may say," replied Mr. Tilden, with emphasis.

Exactly!

At King George Courthouse, on Thursday, Governor Kemper said in the course of

"Gentlemen of King George, what would you do if William Mahone should come into your county and urge your citi- last-that is, the annual current expenses. zens to in respect to their private debts what he is urging you to make the State do large; for if large enough to pay it all this himself from deep financial depression-a n regard to her public debt? drive him out of the county to the tune of ing year, and thus produce an annual sur- resistance, and which would perish sooner the literary fund, at 3 per cent., is \$938,the Rogue's March."

ABOUT A CHICKEN-THIEF .- We find the following story, from old Prince Edward, in the last No. of the Petersburg Index :

"A good story comes to us from Prince by the prisoner, which he sought to convince the jury was the progenitor of the fine Brahma fowl which had been stolen. The learned limb of the law astounded the Then the 'noble twelve' evoluted thirtyrecognize a chicken-thief by instinct."

our contempory of the Index-Appeal of

other times and men. He says: will make as straight a shoot as in other

NOTTOWAY COUNTY. [Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] NOTTOWAY COURTHOUSE.) October 2, 1879.

days when he faced Virginia's foes."

Virginia."

fect to the speech made by Archer Scott,

preferred the other stand. In full meeting we elected our delegates the Legislature. Resolutions were passed the Nottoway people, be assured of that.

TAX-PAYER. [For the Dispatch.] Conservative Meeting in Nottoway.

At a meeting of the Conservative party of Nottoway county, Va., beld at Nottoway Courthouse October 2, 1879, on motion, . A. Epes was called to the chair and R. W. Oliver was elected secretary. On motion, it was resolved that delegates

On motion, Dr. O. M. Knight and R. W Oliver were elected delegates from Haylakah | body constitutionally entitled to regulate district; Dr. A. S. Epes and S. F. Epes taxes, and the only body entitled to do sofrom Blendan district; Dr. William J. Har-

On motion, it was resolved that in the due hereafter, when the State was better opinion of the meeting the ultimate effect able to do so. of the McCulloch bill will not require an | But it may be said that I counselled an

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

I gan.

of the McCulloch Bill-Ris Unanswerable Argument in Favor of It. The following correspondence explains itself:

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter: My Dear Sir, - Desiring the effective caring-out of the late law for the settlement of the public debt-a matter of vital concern to the Commonwealth-and feeling deeply anxious that it shall be endorsed at the polls in such a manner as to set the question at rest forever, I write to ask that you will give me your views upon the merits and

furnish a copy of your answer for publica-I am, sir, with the highest respect, very WILLIAM BAIRD. truly yours,

probable working of the law. Feeling as-

sured of the great weight it will carry on

the subject, I will, with your permission,

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,) RICHMOND, VA., October 3, 1879. William Baird, Esq., Lloyd's, Essex coun-

ty, Va.: My Dear Sir,-I reply at once to your letter of the 1st instant, as you request, and the sense of favoring the McCulloch bill as may as well commence by an extract from a readjustment of the old funding bill, a letter addressed on the 28th of August with the proposed assent of both last in reply to an inquiry from a gentle- parties, I should have made no objection man in Fairfax. You will perceive I have to the statement. For I have favored that used Mr. Taylor's statistics. There is no bill from its adoption, not that I conceived one of my acquaintance who has had such it to be without objection, but I believed good opportunities to acquaint himself with that under it we might pay the interest on the average annual expenses of the State the public debt and support the government government and its primary school system. and the schools. If we owe anything to have faith in the man, and rely upon his the schools we can provide for that debt

A copy of a part of a letter written to a gentleman of Fairfax on the 28th of Au- principal of this debt every year. You see, gust, 1879

schools, and pay the interest on the new debt created by this bill?

"If you mean the money collected by the present system of taxation and assessment, t seems to me that it ought. That amount is generally estimated at \$2,566,000. The interest on the public debt at 3 per cent. is \$983.133. Add to this the amount estihas served Warren in the House of Dele- mated by the Auditor in his statement of for us all, especially for all the whites August 4, 1879, for the expenses of the State n the Commonwealth have had a better or | for the next fiscal year, about \$700.000, or | even the expenditures of several of the last fiscal years, which are plainly more than will probably be used hereafter-namely, \$1,039,sound as a dollar on the great question, the | 638-the average actual expenses of the State, people of his district will honor themselves according to the Senate Document No. 14 (Auditor's report), and we have \$1,483,133, or \$2,022,796. Subtract this from \$2,500,-000, as from annual revenues we deduct \$66,000 on account of loss of tax on cou-State will leave a surplus of \$473,000 for free schools, which only require \$497,000. When we come to remember that the annual expenses of the State can hardly amount to \$1,039,000, and were only estimated by Mr. Barbour at \$1,000,000, we can hardly doubt that the revenues, according to the present party for the presidency. I can say also system of taxation and assessment, will with the present amount of revenue, which meet the annual demands for interest on the sures to secure such nomination or to reject | public debt, the expenses of the State government, and the free schools upon the

"This, I suppose, is all that could be demanded of the bill. Into the question of the schools, 1 do not enter, nor do I understand which the State will have ample time to its own pleasure. I repeat that I do not understand you to inquire whether our paying the interest on the public debt and the only factors in credit. Public honor is conducting the free schools, but only the an important factor too. How often have

plus equal to the debt which has been than wilfully suffer an attaint upon its hon- 140.47, which is \$801,355 26 less than the all eady paid. "By the way, the Auditor informs me

that the receipts of revenue up to this time are larger than they were for the same period last year." There can hardly be a doubt, then, that

Edward. A chicken-thief was on trial, the revenues of this year will be enough for that. She knows how to when counsel for defence produced a ven- its current expenses without regard to debts' and to guard it. With the aid of her erable rooster of the mongrel breed, owned | which may have been contracted in previous vears.

You informed me when I last saw you that a public speaker at the last Essex court insisted that I was a Readjuster, and injury by declaring that the whole thing was ferred that I was an opponent of the Meexplained by the doctrines of evolution. Culloch bill, basing himself on a letter written by me on the 21st day of April, nine lashes for the offence. Virginia juries | 1877, for the Patron, and published in the don't understand Darwinianism, but they Whiq not long ago. How he could justify such conclusions from that letter I am at a she braved them all, and conquered in the McCulloch bill, as well as, say, \$700,000 to loss to conjecture. When I wrote that let- end. So will it be with other nations which There are two gentlemen in Petersburg | ter the State of Virginia was incurring candidates for the Legislature who remind much censure from the fact that the holders of the "peeler" bonds, constituting about one third of the public debt, received not one cent of interest, whilst the owner of a bond with a tax-receivable coupon was al- ever, to enlarge upon the importance of into this campaign, while Colonel Archer lowed to collect all that he could from the public credit. All must acknowledge its judicious solution of the financial difficulrevenues of the State. It was said that sub- high value and the great uses to which it stantially the holder of the peeler bond may be sometimes put. I know that reckwas repudiated in being thus virtually less and giddy nations sometimes abuse it refused all interest, whilst the holder of the tax-receivable coupon was all these are things to be guarded against, and lowed to collect as much of his claim the abuse furnishes no argument against sions of the "McCulloch bill," which, I as possible from the public revenues, and the proper use and preservation of the this whilst the one had funded a claim of thing itself. We had to-day another fine meeting at our no higher or more sacred obligation than court-house, and a glorious triumph of the the other, but both rested their titles to Debt-Paying party of our county. Colonel payment of interest upon claims of equal to allude. The coupon feature of the Mc-Berkeley delivered a splendid address, argu- dignity and obligation. Feeling that there mentative and conclusive. He well earned was too much truth in this, and that the the title of "the Demosthenes of Southside State might be subjected to charges, now and hereafter, which it would be disagree-Sam. Page, Esq , literally skinned Gov- able to all who valued her good name to hear, HONE and MASSEY. The BARBOUR bill is just returned therefrom, cannot repudiate ernor Fayette McMullin, and sent the old I cast about to see if there were no remedy fellow off to his mountain home howling for this evil, which it seemed to me that all and calling upon his native hills to hide good sons of the State must desire to avert. It struck me at once that her first duty was ply as an exchange for the 6 per cent, cou-General Mahone was on the cars and was to support the State government and proexpected by his friends to stop and speak, teet the State from anarchy-the most sabe no respectable portion of the people of naman over him, and declaring that Virgibut he could not face the music, and moved ered of all obligations—and then to divide of taking in and cancelling a 6 per cent. Mr. Harvey presented a pitiable sight off her creditors, who were equally entitled. in another portion of the court-green, ha- according to the consideration of the public cannot easily forget. More than this, he ranguing the colored people from a stand debt and the manner of incurring the same. erected by them, and replying without ef- That it was the first duty of the State to with the State of the old courpons of the support its government and protect society the colored candidate of the Republican from anarchy I have heard no one deny. It of our courts. Nor should I consider myself party, a few white people listening to him. strikes me that it would require no little as sanctioning coupon legislation by so do- ing before a small but attentive audience. The many friends of Mr. Harvey were sor- face to do it. The distribution of the bal- ing. It is a simple exchange, which Mr. Cal- One of the speakers expected-Mr. Wilry to see him occupying such a position, as ance of its revenue amongst all its creditors, he had been invited to our stand, where and not a favored class-favored by circumwe would divide time with him; but he stances and not by merit - seems to me to It must be remembered that, whilst in op- sion of the debt question with an interestneed no argument, where all were equally entitled, as in this case. Up to the time of to meet the Amelia delegates at Burkeville granting the coupon there was no difference period, not to secure its ultimate recharter the Constitution, and showed clearly that in the character or nature of each claim. and continuance, but, as he said, "to unthe "readjusting Readjusters" do not un-What right had the State to give all to one bank the banks." Could there be a better derstand their own position. He also emthe purpose of nominating a candidate for What right had the State to give all to one by doing it in such a way as virtually to exin favor of the McCulloch bill. We had clude the other? Or what right had the enough glory for old Nottoway in one day. class first and accidentally favored to com- at least, it has struck and does still strike Our people were charmed with John Goode. plain if the other were put upon an equal not least, the Treasurer, are all for peace, disaster and rutn? That is the question. His speech at Blacks-and-Whites on the footing with them? Could they have comunity, and concord, and believe that these Such infidelity, such treachery to principle 27th of September was powerful, and had plained if all coupons had been made taxmay be obtained through the medium of the and to peace, cannot be overlooked on any a telling effect. Goode is in the hearts of receivable? And yet I think it is clear that debt, if possible, on some steady footing, so in the field, Major Spes, sard, was present. one or the other ought to have been that the State may proceed in its progress but was not called upon, and made no redone, unless some other satisfactory with equal step and an even pace. You ask ply arrangement could be made with the for leave to publish my reply. Others, too, holders of the peeler bonds. It is have sought an expression of opinion from plain, business-like presentation of the not, and never was, right to repudiate the me. I shall answer you through the papers, views which he hold; as the Conservative bonds with tax-receivable coupons attached. which you will probably prefer. Yours nominee for this squatorial district. The Nor was it ever right to repudiate the peel- truly, ers, either literally or virtually. It was to prevent this last that the letter in question was written. If the mode proposed by me had been adopted, the public creditors be elected to meet delegates from Amelia would have all received their proportional county, at Burkeville, on Saturday, Octoparts; if all coupons had been receivable ber 11, 1879, to nominate a candidate to for taxes it would have been a grab game represent said counties in the next Legisla- whether some should receive all or none. The plan proposed by me was made neces-

sary by the fact that the Legislature-the had declared that the people could bear no but to pay what we could now, and the resi-

continue the public schools, although there was not enough for all, because I supposed that if the public creditors saw a bond-fide intention to pay the State debt they would hardly object if they saw that all, after supwould be given to them, with a manifest intention to give them more when there was more to give, but would consent to the arrangement, because the people would be more willing to pay them, and readier to raise money for the purpose, when they saw that they, in their turn, were willing to leave undisturbed the means to educate their children. The scheme was not tried, and we know not what would have happened. But the supposition, I think, was rational. The thing, however, has resulted more happlly as it is. The interest on the State debt will be paid; the government and the schools will be supported without the necessity, as I believe, for raising the taxes of the people beyond what is now paid. And what is now paid we ought to be willing to pay hereafter to secure the benefits of this arrangement. If the Tappahannock speaker had charged me with being a Readjuster in very easily, without requiring enough to be raised from taxes annually to pay the treat this McCulloch bill as a measure of "You ask if our present revenues will readjustment. I have been always surefforts. Their arguments, their influence, largely to its offer and adoption. Had both parties united upon it, so as to have presented the Conservative party of the State vision, it would have been a happy thing within it. The political warfare upon the preme Court of the United States is holdclaim appellate jurisdiction over the criminal legislation of the State of Virginia. The thunders of Radical denunciation come annually from that party, in either house of Congress, against the South, in no dying echoes, no faint or feeble reverberation that if we can pay the current expenses of the State, including the interest on the publie debt and the education of the children, far more than plausible hope) of doing it we have raised more than once, and can probably do easily again. Why not try it? The object is of sufficient importance to justify the risk which, it seems to me, is

small indeed. settle, and which it may settle according to credit is more immediately available some- government and the public schools," times than the property, and often indis pensable, both to progress and national depresent revenues will pay all the temporary fence. No great State can get along well lebts settled upon them and all the current without it. In this view it ought to be redemands for supporting the government, membered that property and labor are not ernment. "If large enough to pay all, it must be too is within him, and thus enabled to raise bill becomes fully operative? must be large enough each succeed- spirit which will accept no defeat without whole debt, exclusive of the debt held by or. Men without bonor or character themther than a lien upon houses or lands. Honor and peeler. to such a man, or to a State so inspired, is a | Fifth. Will increased taxation be neces-

oulwark and defence of priceless value. preserve pluck and her credit she maintained an equal struggle with Napoleon and conquered him at last. Thus strongly backed, she feared neither the military genius of Arcola and Marengo nor the influence of the star of Austerlitz. The other nations of Europe, at some time or other, all succumbed before these influences. But England feared them not. Sustained by her courage and a well-preserved credit, cherish their honor and sustain their credit. Our case is small, I know, compared with well-sustained credit; but it is the same in | public free schools, &c., &c. and waste it in ill-considered schemes; but | willing to take the "Barbour bill" should

Before concluding this letter there is one other argument to which I ought perhaps Culloch bill has been treated as justifying a surplus to be applied to the liquidation of its rejection. Were this an original measure my objection would be strong also. I have always regarded coupon tegislation as impolitic and highly objectionable. Nor am I aware that I ever sanctioned it by a vote in my life. But this is not original legislation. I do not so regard it, but simpons of the old funding bill. No 3 per cent. coupon is issued, except on condition no scruple in exchanging a 3 per cent. couhoun argued in the case of the United States | liams-failed to put in an appearance. Colo-Bank was no sanction of the original policy. | nel H. A. Edmundson opened the discusposition to the policy of a United States ing and clear presentation of his position Bank, he suggested its recharter for a short, as a candidate. He stands squarely upon way of getting rid of the 6 per cenf. coupon phasized the fact that the debt was conthan by substituting for it a 3 per cent. So, tracted for internal ante-bellum improve-

In conclusion, you will perceive I am for R. M. T. HUNTER.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] FARMVILLE, VA., October 2, 1879. thirds of the previous year's sales. The growing crop, which is being rapidly secured, will exceed in amount and quality the last crop. No serious injury has resulted from frost, and now it is but little.

appropriation for schools before paying in-terest. I did not say, nor do I believe, and Conservative triumph, if united, would | The Circuit Court is now in session, and

ent interest on the public debt, and educate | Boynton has not yet been arrested.

CONCLUSIVE LETTER FROM AUDITOR TAYLOR.

NEW CANTON, October 2, 1879. Editors Dispatch : Herein I enclose letter from William F. Taylor, Auditor, which I porting the government and the public think ought to be published at once, and send it to you for that purpose. Yours JAMES B. FICKLEN.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,) OFFICE AUDITOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. RICHMOND, September 16, 1879. J. B. Ficklen, Esq.:

My Dear Sir .- Your favor of the 13th instant was duly received. I have replied to your questions, and now submit them with my answers seriatim: First. What have been the annual average evenues of the State for the last five years?

the last five years were: 2.631.672 25 Average...... \$ 2,608,625 47 Second. What amount will be required to

Answer: The average annual revenues of

the State-receipts into the treasury-for

loch bill, for a fiscal year? Answer: The amount required to pay State expenses, as estimated for 1879-'80. For interest under the McCulloch

ay State expenses, interest on the public

debt, and for public schools, if the debt

were all now refunded under the McCul-

938,140 47 \$2.126.511 32

Third. If the Barbour bill had become a law, what amount under its provisionsrun the government, including the free prised that the Readjusting party did not viz., 15 cents on the \$100, and all the other claim this bill as having been won by their revenues of the State less \$75,000 reservedwould have been realized to the creditors their exertions, must have contributed of the State during the current twelve months from the date of its passage? Answer: Adopting the report of the Finance Committee of January 28, 1878, as to entire as it once was, without split or di- estimates from what sources revenue is deby subsequent legislation, and the new in-South has not yet ceased. The Su-creased license-tax under the Moffett liquor law, the following table will show the reing it under consideration whether it will sults of the Barbour bill and furnish an-

(This table is too long for our columns and too much in detail to be understood by the general reader. The answer is in gene ral terms that the gross revenue for that from the past, but in the fierce tones of a year would have been \$2.933,771.58; and pons, and the highest figures for expense of living hate. Is this a time for division or that the amount set aside under the Barrecrimination? Every man must believe bour bill to pay the public debt would have been \$1,443,962.87; the amount owing to public schools \$608,384 64, and the amount that it would be a great thing to do it. for support of government \$881,424.07. Surely there is a plausible hope (I think a After deducting costs of assessing and collection and all delinquents the net revenue would have been \$2,616,594.83] Mr. Taylor adds :

"As the income- and license-taxes are almost invariably collected, the amount of insolvents and delinquents under those Nothing can be more dangerous than to heads would be scarcely worth considering. amper with credit, public or private. The Almost the entire loss by insolvency and material resources of a State are to be mea- delinquency would fall upon the fund desured by its property and its credit. Who- rived from the property- and capitationyou to ask me to enter. These are matters ever impairs either injures the State, and is taxes, which, under the Barbour bill, are bound to take heed well what he does. The specially devoted to the support of the From which it is clear that the bond-

holders were much better provided for than either the public schools or the State gov-Fourth. What is the difference in amount

between the interest amount for which we we seen some man trusted for the spirit that were bound before and after the McCulloch Answer: The annual interest on the

whole interest on the old bonded debt acselves will sometimes trust such a man far- eruing from both classes of bonds, coupon

Old England understands and appreciates McCulloch bill and the other liabilities of the State? Answer: If my answer to your third

question is correct, and I can discover no error in it, then the reply to your fifth is obvious; for if under the "Barbour bill" \$1 443.962.87 could be applied to the payment of interest out of the revenues of the State, leaving \$881,424.07 for the support of government and \$608,384.64 for the support of public free schools, surely \$938,-140.47 [or \$983,133.36 if you include the literary fund] could be paid under the support of government and \$500,000, in round numbers, to the schools, with a good, substantial balance in hand to be applied to these great instances of the triumph of a the payment of arrearages to the asylums,

Sixth. Do you regard the debt settlement made by the last General Assembly as a ties by which the State was surrounded? Answer: Unhesitatingly, I do. I think, with all deference, that persons who were be more than pleased to accept the proviverily believe, will enable us to pay full per cent. interest on the entire debt of the State, consol and peeler: to pay the cost of supporting the government, give to the schools annually about \$500,000, and leave arrearages, as I have before indicated.

I am, very truly, your friend, WM. F. TAYLOR. Auditor Public Accounts.

*The principal of the public debt, if funded nader the McCalloch bill, leaving out the amount of state bonds held by the literary fund and the interthe literary fund and the literest are inclu-public debt under the McCuiloch bill is \$1 112.24, and the annual interest thereon at

ROANOKE COUNTY.

SALEM, VA., October 1, 1879. Editors Dispatch: Public addresses were Could there be a better derstand their own position. He also emments; we are now enjoying the advantages of the expenditures, and must pay the creditors. Mr. Edraundson was enputting this great question of the public dorsed by repeated appla use. His opponent Mr. Phlegar followed the Colonel with a

irresistible logic of his facts and figures told his boys for college, but powerfully upon 'fue minds of his hearers, plause. He is so and as a dollar, and hurled OLD DOMINION BUSINESS COLLEGE some piquant shafts at the Forcible Re-The sales of tobacco for the year ending adjusters who questioned him upon the September 30, 1879, amount to 5,599,035 free-school subject; confessed that the pounds at the several warehouses in the school had 'infortunately suffered during sulted from frost, and now it is but little tenure was secured by the same seal which feared.

Politics hereabouts are at present quiescent—the calm before the storm. Dissentions and differences in party ranks make the result quite uncertain. Independent found sense on the debt question is appressible to the political balderdash to secure applicate, and by a hearty endorsement is evidence that found sense on the debt question is appressible to the political balderdash to secure applicate, and by the Coronan Washington District City, Main Sense on the debt question is appressible to the political balderdash to secure applicate, and by the Coronan Washington District City, Main Sense on the debt question is appressible to the political balderdash to secure applicate, and by the Coronan Washington District City, Main Sense on the debt question is appressible to the political balderdash to secure applicate, and by the political balderdash to secure applica secur'es the debt which we owe to our bond-

ally healthy. The weather is changing from | se 6-2aw1m BALTIMORE.

surer Hunter a Warm Friend the children. L'proposed in that letter to The End of Controversy as to the Mc- a rather cool to a delightful temperature.

Culicen Bill. The mountains around about the mountains around a mountain arou The mountains around about us are beam ful in their autumnal bue. Quite a numbe, of southerners are still spending their time in our town, and declare that the present is the most exuberating season of our year. Governor Holliday is expected here on the 17th instant at the public exercises of Roanoke College.

> NANSEMOND COUNTY. Extract from a letter dated Suffolk, Octo-

> Old Favette McMultin was here last night Came to speak, but the local leaders had or ders not to let him. It shows that we have got them on the run. In the forenoon the announced with a flourish that he would speak at night, but they got order, by mail. and at night asked him to be quiet.

The name of the post-office at Lovely, Kanawha- county, W. Va., is changed to Paint Creek, and Joseph N. Alderson 191. tinued as postmaster.

DEATHS.

residence of he trange, in Henrico ober the 2d. Mrs. MARY B. STRANGE terv at 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY

of Twelfth and Broad streets),-Rev. HENRY DONALD, D. D., will preach on Saxbay .. A. M., and Rev. E. W. WARREN D. D. SP. M. EST SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

corner Main and Sixth street, her, E. W. WARREN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Atsp. M. the paster, Rev. HENRY McDonath, D. D. .. preach the third of the series of sermons to w ME GRACE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Grace and Fondage street

The pastor, Rev. WILLIAM E. HADDIER, D. will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. and at S. MET SEVENTH-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.-Preaching at 11 A. M. and 75 P. M.

Rev. J. J. SPENCER, late of Rec. TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH corner of Broad and Twentieth ing at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Box, W. F. J

KINS, postor. The sermon at night will a iddressed to young men. very alght during next week. ER BROAD-STREET METHODIST

THURCH-SUNDAY. October 5th. Rev. W. G. STARR, paster. At 11 subject: "The Providence of Conferent and re-Sea All the Same," At 8 P. M. Watchmen of the Heaven's World

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HUNTER MCGUIRE, M. D. Profe P. COLEMAN, M. D., Professor of Of

D. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Bas. WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, M. D., Political G. W. WEST, M. D., Demonstrator of Ann. H. M. TAYLOR, M. D., Assi lant Demonstra

assisted by the Adjunct Faculty. whole interest on the old bonded debt accurring from both classes of bonds, coupon and peeler.

Fifth. Will increased taxation be necessary in order to meet the interest under the McCulloch bill and the other liabilities of Expenses for whole course, including Ma station ree. udents attending summer course

> For further information, apply to J. B. McCAW, M. I se 19-d3taw& \$10c 6 DR. B. COHEN, late professor of M. and Ancient Languages in the Boy

> ligh School in Savannah, Ga., will our of GCTOBER a SELECT SCHOOL FO them for college or for his bess, at 1 AY STREET. EVENING CLASSES for young larges and go n, in which the French and Grinton I be taught practically and the release r further particulars, terms, etc. residence, 10 12 cast Clays steet, again residence, 10 12 cast Clays steet, REFERENCES: Rev. Dr. John William Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D. Rev. A. E. Dekusson Dr. W. H. Ruffner, Rev. Dr. Carles Minni General Joseph E. Johnston, Frod. Ld. E. Dr. George W. Bagny, Judge George L. Ch. Rev. H. M. Jackson, Council William E. J. Robert Stiles.

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